THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
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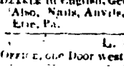
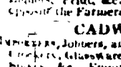

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth extracted with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of pearl like clearness. All work warranted.


M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST.—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted Erie June 19 1852. 6

TEETH.—The undersigned have been appointed agents for the sale of Messrs. Jones, Whit & Co's celebrated Teeth.—These are considered the best articles manufactured. Dentists can be supplied by the quantity at New York prices.
July 7 '52—3 J. H. BURTON & CO.

Poetry and Miscellany.

MINISTERING ANGELS.

BY EMILY H. CHUBBUCK.

Mother, has the dove that nestled
Lovingly upon thy breast,
Folded up its little pinion,
And in darkness gone to rest?
May the grave is dark and dreary,
But the lost one is not there;
Hear'st thou not its gentle whisper;
Floating on the ambient air?
It is near thee, gentle mother,
Near thee at the evening hour;
Its soft kiss is in the zephyr,
It looks up from every flower;
And when Night's dark shadows fleeting,
Low thou bendest thee in prayer,
And thy heart feels nearest heaven,
Then they angel babe is there.

Maiden, has thy noble brother,
On whose manly form thine eye
Lov'd full oft in pride to linger,
On whose heart thou fond'st rely,
Though all other hearts deceive thee,
All proved hollow, earth grew drear;
Whose protection, ever o'er thee,
Bid thee from the cold world's sneer,
Has he left thee here to struggle,
All unaided on thy way?
May, he still can guide and guard thee,
Still thy faltering steps can stay;
Still when danger hovers o'er thee,
He that danger is more near;
When in grief thou'st none to pity,
He, the sainted, marks each tear.

Lover, is the light extinguished,
Of the gem that in thy heart
Hidden deeply, to thy being
All its sunshine could impart?
Loo, above! 'tis burning brighter
Than the very stars in heaven,
And to light thy dangerous pathway,
All its new-found glory's given.
With the sons of earth commingling,
Thou the lov'd on may'st forget,
Bright eyes flashing, tresses waving,
May have power to win thee yet;
But e'en then that guardian spirit
Oft will whisper in thine ear,
And in silence, and at midnight,
Ever will know she hovers near.

Orphans, thou most sorely stricken
Of the mourners thronging earth,
Clouds hall veil thy brightest sunshine,
Sadness mingles with thy mirth.
Yet, amid that gentle bosom,
Which has pillowed oft thy head,
Now is cold—thy mother's spirit
Cannot rest among the dead.
Still her watchful eye is o'er thee,
Through the day, and still at night,
Her's the eye that guards thy slumber,
Making thy young dreams so bright.
O! the friends, the friends we've cherish'd,
How we weep to see them die—
All unthinking they're the angels
That will guide us to the sky.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

Related to the Author by one of the Penobscot tribe in the year 1836.

"That's Eastman coming down the road," said an old man to his companion; "let's stop and see what he has to say upon the theft committed on old Smith's property." And the two seated themselves on the greensward to await till he came near.

"He seems uncommonly thoughtful for one that has nothing to trouble him. With plenty of money and no family, he is thought to be the merriest fellow in the village."

"Perhaps he has lost—"

Eastman who had come within hearing distance, interrupted the speaker by saying mournfully—"Yes, I have lost, and that, too, which cannot be replaced very easily."

"What is it? You are not bankrupt, I hope?"

"Not in purse, but in spirits; little Lucy, my merry little playmate, a child I loved with a father's love, is lost. Stolen by the Indians yesterday afternoon while gathering strawberries just at the back of her father's house."

"What! you don't mean that they have dared to take one of our children?—and one, too, so much beloved as she is by all the villagers?"

"Yes, the dear little innocent, whose sweet face has cheered me in my loneliness, was borne away by a party of the Penobscots to the knotted oak, from which, with a number of others who went in pursuit, I arrived just in time to see them take her to their canoes and paddle down the swift current of the Saco. It was horrible to see the father when he beheld them receding and heard the screams of his child. He stood upon the brink of the river with arms and eyes straining after her—I see him now, with parted lips and pale face, as he fell forward into the stream."

"He was not drowned?"

"No; Simpson and Stuckney sprang in after him, and brought him to the shore more dead than alive. After a time he was restored sufficiently to be brought home in a litter. But I must not stop here: it is my painful task to prepare the afflicted family for his return; so good bye;" and Eastman hurried on, leaving the two a new and painful theme for meditation, so absorbing that the theft from Smith's for a while was effaced from their minds, and they arose from their seat and wended their way to their own home buried in sad reflections. When the father and son reached the door they were met by the old man's wife, her eyes filled with tears, for she, too, had heard the melancholy intelligence of Lucy's abduction, and wept for her as for her own child.

The evening repast was swallowed in silence, the strong shutters closed and barred, and the rusty fire-arms taken from their brackets on the wall, loaded, and placed in a convenient corner, when a neighbor, whose knock and familiar voice gained him instant admission, entered the neat and hospitable cottage of Jones'. He took his seat at the plain deal table, which the hostess, with the assistance of a little soap and sand, had brought to a tint almost as light as the paper on which I write.

The two cottages of Jones and his guest were situated about a quarter of a mile from each other, and nearly a mile from the village, which rendered them not the safest place for the inhabitants or their property; and the visitor whose family had gone to the village for security, had come with his rifle to offer his assistance in protecting the house of the other, though, if the truth were known, protection for himself is what he most desired Jones, if he supposed this, was too kind-hearted a man to show his neighbor so, and therefore thanked him for his consideration, and requested his wife to have the only spare bed prepared for his reception. This being done, and a large pan of apples placed upon the table, with the huge jug filled with cider as bright and sparkling as champagne, she resumed her chair just in time to hear from the lips of Ripley—

"He is mourns continually for her, and it is feared the poor boy will be ill from the loss of his playmate. He goes about calling 'Lucy! Lucy!' constantly; they were never seperated even for two hours before."

"What say the people at the corner?" asked the younger Jones.

"Why, they swear to kill every savage that dares to show himself in the neighborhood. The Penobscots have broken their treaty, and the whites have nothing now to restrain them from taking their just revenge, not only for the child's abduction, but for twenty other depredations on our property which none but that tribe could have committed."

"What's that? what's that?" cried the good dame, starting from her chair.

Her son grasped his gun.

"There it is again."

"Oh!—that's only the growl of a wolf," said George, carelessly, as he dropped his musket into its place, and the conversation was resumed. George's father regretted that there was an end to the few years peace which they had enjoyed with their savage neighbors: but Ripley was of opinion that while an Indian lived there was no safety, and his eyes glanced wildly, and his brow contracted, as he thought of the desperate battles in which he had fought against them.

Cruel as this judgment may appear, it was not the less true; but the former remembered not that the white men were the first aggressors—that they were growing powerful, and that the Indians saw that sooner or later they would be driven from their hunting grounds or be subject to the stronger party.

As the cider passed round the trio became elated, then drowsy, and then they went to bed, and the fear of the savages was soon forgotten in a deep sleep by all save dame Jones; she, poor woman, had but little rest; the thought of the red men being in the vicinity was sufficient to keep her awake, and the howling wolf or the screeching owl startled her to her feet several times during the night. When the morning dawned the men awoke, not a little surprised that their fears had not been realized. Thus passed night after night, till their fears, if not their wrongs, were entirely effaced from their minds.

But now let us return to Eastman, who, after he had parted from the Jones' by the way-side, proceeded to perform his melancholy task. The wretched mother saw from a glance at his countenance that he had for her no hope of the recovery of her lost one, yet she dreamed not of the condition of her husband, who would soon be brought home in a state of partial derangement. Eastman shrank from the task. The deep despair of the mother, the utter wretchedness of her two boys, Albert and Henry, made him regret that he had ever undertaken it, and he went on trying to console her with the hope that Lucy would soon be returned in safety, till, casting a glance through the window, he saw the latter approaching at a distance, and he ventured to say, "Your husband will be here soon, he has seen her."—These words illumined the countenance of Mrs. Elliot, but that light was quickly dispelled by the news that he was ill.

Eastman had not the courage to inform her that Elliot was no longer sane; the knowledge of which she gathered from his incoherent ravings and wild laugh when the name of Lucy was mentioned. The mother saw the necessity of great exertion to bear up under her accumulated affliction; her two children were left to her; she must watch over her husband. She did watch, but her health failed. What mattered it? her husband was restored to reason. The neighbors were constant in their attentions, and Mrs. Elliot herself soon gained her wonted strength. Eastman, who was a constant visitor, saw that a settled despondency hung over the once happy [illegible] and used every endeavor to inspire them with hope and cheerfulness. But, while he undertook the task of comforter to the afflicted, it was difficult to say which stood most in need of consolation. He had lost all his former gaiety, he sought no society save the family of his little pet; while not with them his own cottage found him its only inhabitant.

One evening when the last rays of the setting sun struggled through the lattice of the apartment where Eastman sat, his eye wandered over the places where he had so lately seen little Lucy as merry and as happy as a bird; tears ran down his cheek at the thought. He pondered upon the loneliness of her little brother, whose altered countenance and frequent sighs told how much he missed the blossom that had budded and bloomed by his side; and, as he mused, Henry glided through the half-open door, and stood before him. Seeing his friend in tears, the first question was—

"Are you crying for Lucy?"

Eastman clasped the boy to his heart.

"Yes," he answered; "I am crying for Lucy, and for you, too. I don't like to see you look so pale and lonely."

"Lucy is lonely too, and she will be so till she comes home to get her berries with me," replied Henry. "Why don't she come, Mr. Eastman?"

The good man could bear it no longer; she set the boy down from his knees, and, rising from his seat, he said, "She will come, I will fetch her to you, Henry," and calling his only domestic, he bade her take to his chamber a chest containing an Indian dress complete and then prepare some corn-bread that he might have it by the morning.

"But you can't fetch her; Albert says she is among the Indians. Will the Indians give her whortleberries and milk when they are ripe?"

Eastman could make no reply to these touching and simple questions, for the tears choked his utterance, and he left the room and went to his sleeping apartment, leaving little Henry at liberty to return home when he chose.

The chest was opened and every article examined before the friend of the afflicted gave orders to be called at an early hour, and went to bed.

The first gray of the morning was scarcely visible when Eastman went forth in the hated habiliments of the savage, with painted face and rifle on his shoulder, thoughtless of everything but the recovery of the child who had beguiled him of many a weary hour. Onward he went, his step and his heart's beating quickening, at the hope that he should restore her to her family and friends.

But the quick step was mistaken for a stealthy tread, and the painted friend for the red foe, and the cry of "the Indian—the Indian is among us," aroused him from his reverie to see the well-known faces of some of his kindred and neighbors livid with rage, rushing towards him with bludgeons and axes and whatsoever weapons they could most conveniently lay hold of. However satisfactory this proof of the perfection of his disguise might have been, he could not but regret the necessity of disclosing its object, which he knew must follow could he once convince the villagers that he was not their foe.

The first movement, that of putting the muzzle of his rifle on the ground, resting both arms on the but-end, and looking steadfastly at the first of his assailants, with a smile on his face, somewhat awed and disarmed them of half their rage, for they could not kill even one of the Penobscots, who, with weapons in his hands, forbore to raise them in self-defence, and they paused and lowered their arms, which they had raised to strike the supposed savage to the earth; this gave him an opportunity to convince them of his identity, which he did by calling each by his name; his voice was recognized, his purpose made known, and, after useless endeavors on the part his relatives to make him desist from his dangerous undertaking, he resumed his way.

I shall not follow him through the numerous hair-breadth escapes and other difficulties which he encountered It must suffice that he did not succeed in his dangerous mission, and returned to destroy the hopes which the child's family had naturally entertained on his departure. Once returned, the first object of this disinterested being was to cultivate the society of young Henry, in order to divert his attention as much as possible from the loss of Lucy. But here he undertook what he was not able to perform; the boy's attachment to his eldest brother had become so strong, that it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to remain at home without him for an hour at the time.

Month after month were away, till a year and nearly another had gone, still no tiding of the lost one; hope was almost exhausted, when another shadow was thrown over the little peaceful community of Fryeburg.

Albert and Henry had strayed one day to a corn-field near a mile from the village. It was at the season when the corn was green, and Henry reminded Albert of a promise he had made to make him a cornstalk fiddle, an instrument on which some of our New England boys produce notes that would rival those of Paganini's time-worn violin. Albert, ever ready to oblige Henry, selected two joints of the proper size of the green and highly-polished stalks, and, with a knife much too large for the purpose, split the delicate strings along the fibrous surface. Then having put a bridge under them at each end, he brought a smile of joy to the lips of his young brother by the agreeable tones which he produced. Albert's eyes were radiant with joy to see this change in the sad face of Henry: but the smile of the latter soon gave way to an unusually deep look of sadness, as he said, "Lucy can't hear it; I will keep it till she comes home, shan't I?" Albert, touched by this new proof of affection, could not answer, but turned from his brother, and, in his efforts to conceal his feelings, he drew the bow of his newly constructed instrument with so much force as to sever the strings, and a curse of fearful meaning burst from his lips upon the brutal savage who had destroyed the happiness of that innocent boy; at that moment a piercing shriek from his brother attracted his attention in time to see him pointing to some distant object as he fell to the earth.

Albert turned in the direction indicated by his brother's hand, and beheld a savage coming with the speed of the wind, his tomahawk uplifted about to bury it in his own brain; he grasped his knife instinctively, and, holding it parallel with his arm, when the Indian was near enough he sprang forward, and, quickly turning it upward, as if to ward off the blow, presented the sharp edge of the knife, which, coming in contact with the wrist of the Indian, severed the tendons, released the tomahawk, which was afterwards found several yards from the spot, the blade-edge buried three inches deep in the trunk of a tree; the savage grasped with his left hand at his own knife, but, before he had time to draw it from his belt, another thrust from his antagonist had pierced his heart, and he dropped with a hideous yell at Albert's feet; who, having conquered his foe, turned to look for Henry. The brave boy, stupid with surprise, gazed on the spot where he had seen him fall; had the earth opened and received him? had the savage stolen him? or had he escaped? were questions which rapidly succeeded one another in the mind of Albert. He searched in vain—no sign of living thing was there—save a slight rustling amid the corn. With the knife still red from the blood of the Indian in his hand, he advanced cautiously to the place, and found it was occasioned by a cow, which unmindful of the struggle that had just taken place, was feasting upon the young and tender ears.

With a hope that Henry had escaped, after casting a glance at the relaxed features of his fallen foe, he hurried towards his home, musing upon this sudden attack upon his life: what could be the motive that [illegible] should be singled out for destruction by these sanguinary savages? Albert knew of none, yet he was firm in his belief that the abduction of his sister, as well as the late attempt on himself, was in retaliation for some injury inflicted by some one of his ancestors, or of his present family, for he well knew that the savages never forget any act of cruelty or kindness shown to any of their kindred, and that these acts were handed down from generation to generation with their traditions, till opportunity offered to return the like; could he ascertain the offence he then might be more certain of the fate of Lucy. Many were the conjectures he formed concerning her, and as many were cast to the winds as idle and speculative.

In this state of mind he reached the house, anxious, yet fearing to ask if Henry had returned; his doubts were soon set at rest on that point by the mother's asking why he came home alone? and his was the dreadful necessity of informing her that only one son remained to comfort her now.

The alarm spread rapidly, for no one doubted, from the daring of the deed, that others of the savages were in the neighborhood, and in less than two hours nearly all the villagers who were capable of bearing arms assembled on the green, were divided into squads, and went in search of the Indians. At dusk they returned, having discovered trails in various directions which indicated the number of the foe to be greater than was at first suspected.

That night sentinels were posted at convenient distances, and a portion of the armed villagers encamped on the green to be in readiness, if their services were required during the night.

But the morning came without an attack, and scouts were sent out to reconnoitre. News was brought about noon that the Indians, in great numbers, were encamped about two leagues from Fryeburg; and from a prisoner who had escaped, they learned that the savages intended to set fire to the village that night.

When this intelligence was spread abroad, there was a certainty for all to look to; and, therefore, measures were adopted for a vigorous resistance. Before, it was hoped that they were not numerous enough to attempt the destruction of the place. The drum beat to call the people together, not one-half of whom were furnished with proper arms. Scythes, axes, pitchforks, and everything that could be used on the occasion, were brought by the brave fellows; even the plough was broken, and the shares usurped the place of swords, to be wielded by the strong arm.

Among the last, though not the least, of those that came to Fryeburg Corner, was the village parson. He was dressed in a suit of cloth which, in the days of his youth, had undoubtedly been black, but now it had grown gray in the old man's service. Around his waist was buckled a belt of raw hide, to which was attached a huge rusty sword, the bright edge of which showed evidently that it had already been at war with the grindstone. He was above the middle height, his figure well made, and as straight as an arrow. He was beloved by his flock, and, when he came to the place where the ill-disciplined soldiers were assembled, every hat was raised, a path cleared, and the old man requested to address the people from the top of a hogshead, put there for the purpose.

His address, which abounded in good sense, was followed by a short prayer most strenuously for the safety of the two children whose loss the brave people were going to avenge. The old parson was a picture which all present seemed to contemplate with interest not unmixed with reverence. His long silver hair was lightly tossed by the summer breeze around his thin, pale features, while, with his mild blue eyes upraised to heaven, he prayed that those who were to go forth to battle might go with God in their hearts, and prayer on their lips. There was a fervor and enthusiasm in his words and manner which passed for inspiration among the people; and, when he said at the conclusion of his prayer, with an energy that came from the very depths of his soul, "Where there is right, there hast said there shall be might—thou thou hast truly said we shall conquer"—the little band rose from their knees with a firm belief that what they had heard were the words of truth; and, at the command of Lovell, who had been for many years their general, they divided themselves into parties, each of which chose a leader. The young men separated from the aged, and, without a moments hesitation, simultaneously elected Albert to lead them wherescever he would He would have declined the honor on account of his extreme youth, for most of his division were older than himself; but the general cry of "none but Albert," compelled him to take the command, which he did with becoming pride and diffidence. The fahter then stepped forward, and thanked them for the honor they had conferred on him through his son His words were, "that he looked upon him as the only child now left to him May God guide and protect him! may he never shrink from the duty you have chosen him to!" Here he was interrupted by Foolish Joe, as he was commonly called, who advanced from behind a group, where he had observed the whole proceedings, and, stripping up his tow-cloth trousers, pointed to a large defect in the calf of his leg, and exclaimed, "He shrink! Why, with that same knife that slew the Indian, he killed the she-bear while her teeth was in this leg! He shrink? No! Who killed the wolf in her own hole? Albert! and Albert never shrunk from bear, panther, or wolf!" His comrades already knew what poor Joe had told them, and it was that which in all probability decided them so unanimously in the election of Albert Lovell now proceeded to give instructions, after which the little army were dismissed till the beat of drum.

From the green the soldiers diverged to their own homes to assist the women, who were seen flying to the church, filled with consternation and terror, where it was deemed prudent that they should remain with their most valuable property, to be guarded by the men during the night. They presented a sad picture: their despondent faces were more gloomy than the starless night, that soon closed around. In the evening the soldier-parson, in his military array, read a chapter from the Bible by the light of the burning pitch pine knots: and, after exhorting them to bear up under their trials, he offered up a prayer for their temporal and spiritual welfare. Next followed a heart-rending scene of husbands embracing their wives, and children their parents, each fearing that they might never meet again After this painful scene was over, the doors and windows of the church were barricaded, and, the sentinels being posted for the night, most of the little army laid down upon the grass, close to the church, with their arms in their hands.

While the soldiers slept, the two captains were to be seen a little apart from their men, in earnest conversation, the younger asking and receiving instructions from the elder for the anticipated attack. Captain Lovell was well acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare; and, after developing his plans, he impressed upon Albert the necessity of the greatest caution in dealing with the enemy, who were as cunning as they were courageous.

The ardent youth longed for the hour when he could rush upon the savage horde, and he begged Lowell to permit him to lead his followers in search of them: but the captain, stopping short, and grasping Albert firmly by the arm, replied, "Young man, you know not what you ask! Should you venture into yonder grove before the daylight dawns, not one of you would escape. I have fought the Mohawks, and lived with the Narraghansetts—they are all treacherous, I tell you, Albert, be not rash: the Indians are two to one of us: they would lure you on till on a sudden they would rise from the bushes on every side, and every soul of you would be butchered.

[illegible] said Albert. Had you been among them after the church was closed, it would have made your eyes glisten to have heard the earnestness with which they wished for action—they cannot bear restraint——"

Before Albert had finished the last sentence, Lowell was lying with his ear close to the ground, where he remained for a few minutes, when he suddenly started to his feet, and grasped his rifle. Albert saw in this sudden evolution—acquainted as he was with such movements—enough to convince him that little time was to be lost, and, had not the captain held him by force, he would have rushed to his brave boys to have made them ready.

"Keep cool—keep cool!" repeated Lowell; "we shall have notice from the outposts when I see are near at hand I know they come, but I have placed trusty fellows at those points at which I rightly supposed they would attack us. Now I entreat you not to let one under your command move till the guns of the sentinels are heard—Yet, I would have them all awake and ready, and, when the signal is given, rise and meet the foe; therefore, go carefully to each man, and impress upon him the necessity of a strict observance of this order. I need not tell you that every gun that is not already loaded, must be, and such as were loaded over night should be reprimed." This our young soldier had previously impressed upon his followers.

Captain Lowell then took the hand of Albert and pressing it affectionately, said, "You are chosen by nearly half of my little force to be their leader. I trust you will prove yourself worthy of your father, by whose side I fought the Nianticks. He was as brave as a lion, and the idol of his company." Here Lowell again applied his ear to the ground, and informed Albert that the foes were numerous, and not more than a half-mile distant.—Then, taking from his undressed leather belt one of his rusty pistols, he presented it to the young man, saying "This was your grandfather's. Go, Albert: bear in mind by whose hand that grandfather died. Remember your brother and sister! and should I perish do not forget me!"

Albert stood for a moment struggling with emotion, then, placing the trusty pistol in his belt, he pressed the hand of his commander, and hastened to prepare the young volunteers for the momentarily expected attack. A deep silence succeeded the interview of the two officers, which was only broken by the click of the pans as the soldiers shut them on the fresh priming.

The winds were hushed, and the vast forests of majestic pines stood in awful silence, as if breathlessly expecting a fearful conflict. Presently a sound as if a breeze was slightly stirring the distant foliage, was heard approaching nearer and nearer, till those who were not aware from what it proceeded, looked up, expecting to see the nearest tree-tops waving to and fro: but the flash and report of muskets at the outposts, told that it was the savage hordes that came almost with the speed of the wind upon the encampment, expecting to surprise the whites—uttering the war-whoop and the most fiendish yells. But the whites, instead of being found sleeping, and in confusion, were fully prepared for the encounter, and repulsed them with steady valor. It was about two o'clock when the attack commenced; the clouds that had spread such universal gloom over the camp in the early part of the night had now separated, allowing the light of the stars to fall on the scene of carnage. Although it was so far unfavorable to the whites as to show them more plainly, yet it discovered the painted savages, who before would have been invisible

For a long time it seemed doubtful which should conquer. Albert and his enthusiastic followers fought like tigers, they rushed impetuously on the foe, strewing the ground with dead wherever they went. The brave boy elated with the success of his little band, and seeing the chief of the Indians, sprang forward with his comrades at his heels, and, with about a dozen others was surrounded. They soon discovered their predicament.—Aware that no quarter would be given, were they disposed to ask it, they piled their weapons with almost supernatural strength; but they must inevitably have been overpowered by the superior numbers of the savages, had not some of the strongest of the villagers come to the rescue, wielding their heavy plowshares with both hands, and felling three or four of the enemy at a time.

The savages, seeing the power of the assailants, began to give way, till at length the whole body retreated into the deep shadow of the lofty wood, where they had great advantage over the whites, whose pale faces showed them to the unerring aim of the Indian rifle or their gleaming tomahawks.

It was not the policy of the veteran Lovell to follow the retreating foe; but the sanguine spirits of Albert's band led the way, and there was no alternative but for the more prudent to assist them or see them perish.—The first was of course adopted, but the villagers soon found that they were fighting to a great disadvantage, and were firing at random. The two captains meeting, they were about to propose withdrawing their suffering army, when Foolish Joe came with the fleetness of a deer, bearing a lighted torch, which he applied to the dry underbrush. The blaze spread like wild-fire, the flames shot up the tall pines, bathing the forest and the foe, the mountain and the sky, in one lurid glare.

Our brave fellows were once more inspired with hope, and, some one of Albert's followers crying aloud the names Henry and Lucy so enthusiastically, they were at once adopted as an universal watchword—a wild spirit of revenge awakened the latent energies of the assailants; the consequence of which was that the Indians were driven across a deep stream, where they could only maintain the fight with fire-arms and stones. By this time, day had begun to dawn, and many of the muskets and rifles had become so foul as to be rendered useless. Among those of the whites who retired from the scene of action, a little down the brook, to cleanse their fire-arms, was Albert. In descending the bank to the edge of the stream, he was accosted by the chief of the savages, who, in the coolest manner possible, said to him "You get your gun washed first, you shoot me—me get mine washed first, I shoot you." Here, indeed, was a case of life and death, and for life did they work—the hour for one or both had come: the rifles were washed, loaded, and aimed simultaneously. But by the dispensation of Providence, Albert was destined to be the victor. The ball from his rifle struck the guard of the chief's, mangled the hand, and entering the brain, he fell a lifeless corpse on the sand.

Albert again joined his men. The news of the death of the Penobscot leader, while it put new hopes into the hearts of the whites, filled the savages with doubt; yet they fought bravely, and the action might still have continued some hours, had not an honest and greatful friend of Albert's taken an axe from one of his dead comrades and felled a couple of trees across the stream, some way above where the conflict was in its full fury, by which means he enabled a division, headed by the zealous parson, to cross the rivulet, and attack the Indians in the rear, most of whom were slain: a few who took to flight were pursued, and one who stopped to kill a prisoner, who lay bound about a mile from the brook, was cut down by the huge sword of the parson, before he could accomplish his purpose.

The good old man cut the thongs with which the prisoner was bound, and took him to Albert, and, presenting his young prize with one hand, and his sword with the other, he said, "Victory is ours, and I resign my commission." The young captain, unheeding the priest's sword, caught the dear boy in his arms, pressed him to his heart, while the tears of joy and gratitude rolled down his half-famished brother. Some of the young men bore Henry in their arms, while the rest of the living gathered up the dead, and returned triumphant to the church.

Shall I follow them? No, I will not; and yet I have a lingering curiosity to look on the scene of wretchedness which must follow even the most triumphant victory.—If it had been said there is no shade without light; and the joy that beamed in the faces of those, and the friends of those, that returned in safety, presented a brilliant contrast to the mourned and mourning beneath the roof of the village church. Yet that contrast was to be enhanced, and a mother's breast to heave, with emotion too strong to be controlled; even now her eyes were strained to see some one afar off. How eagerly she watches! She stands amid an hundred, yet is not one of them. Her senses, mind, feeling, life—all, all, save her earthly frame, are centered in that form borne in the arms of him who approaches the church door; she tries in vain to move forward; at length the lost Lucy is clasped in the arms of her mother, who sighs in the agony of joy upon the floor. Albert, Henry, and Eastman, are all here, with many others whose sympathies are intensely interested in the ray of sunlight among the clouds of sorrow.

WHAT WE ARE TO EXPECT.—To sum up, we expect if Gen. Scott is elected to see the *general affairs* of the country conducted upon true whig principles, while in *minor matters* we shall not be disappointed to witness a FULL DISPLAY OF THE PARTICULAR PRACTICES OF THAT CLASS WHO HAVE ATTACHED THEMSELVES TO HIM.—THEY WILL ENRICH THEMSELVES OUT OF HIS ADMINISTRATION BY FAIR AND FOUL MEANS; but the increased prosperity of the country under whig policy will enable it *to stand the demands of their capacity*. As to the weightier matters of the law they will not care to meddle, *provided their cupidity is satisfied*. Of this we have a guaranty in the readiness with which they sold out their principles at this convention for the nomination.—*Utica Daily Gazette, Whig.*

☞ The following incident occurred at the Whig Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn, during the speech of Gov. Jones, of Tennessee:—

Boy in the crowd—"How many slaves do you own?"

"Not one that is not better mannered than you. I shall answer you whether your question is prompted by an older head or not. (Cheers.) I am not ashamed to say, as a Christian man, that I am the owner of slaves, but there is not one whom I do not respect more than I do those who pander to the damnable prejudices of sectional feeling. (Great cheering.) Gen Scott will give a quietus to this miserable contest about niggers. Gen. Scott will redeem every word to which he has on this point pledged himself to the Whig party of the country."

☞ The N. Y. *Christian Inquirer*, a religious paper, in speaking of the nomination of General Pierce, says:

"No man can obtain high office without having some strong points; and, in spite of the common disposition to disparage political opponents, we do not believe that any dolt or driveller can ever occupy the first place in the gift of our people. The present nominee is a man of decided character, strong sense, and influential presence; not, indeed, one of the gigantic intelects of the country, but as free from personal failings probably as any of his rivals, and quite as little likely as any of them to be made the tool of intriguers. We once lived in his neighborhood, and were always struck by the kind of respect in which he was held by the mass of

Political and General News.

A SINGLE QUESTION.—If Gen. Scott will answer a single question we will promise not to bother him with another during the whole canvass—not one. We yearn for the names of the two *gentlemen* that sat down with him on that *memorable* day at the Astor House, when he was "*fired with indignation*," and who saw him while in that condition. If we only knew the names of those two fortunate individuals, we feel that our curiosity upon most questions of sublunary interest would be appeased.

We have our suspicions as to one of the parties, but we wish to *know* them both. The *men* who could have been admitted to Gen. Scott's confidential councils in a moment like that—

When he was at the Astor House—
When he was in his private parlor—
When he was fired with indignation—

Men, we say, who were pefmitted in a moment like that to unite with him in "an address designed to rally an American party"—were no ordinary men, their names belong to their country and to be known; their lights ought not to be hidden under a bushel or any other grain measure; the history of the Native American party will be incomplete without a revalation of them; with it, its history would be complete. No not quite complete. The "appeal" will yet be wanted. Where is that appeal? What become of it? Did Judge Campbell or D. D. Wheeler read it as an address from a nominating convention to their partisans at the native head quarters? Was it published as an editoral in the Express, or was it sent on to Levin in Philadelphia for circulation in the precincts? If not who has it? What is he doing with it? Why does he not produce it? We have no doubt it is in every respect worthy of the pen and discretion of its unassuming author.

The General intimates "that the election of Gen. Harrison probably *rendered its publication at that* time, unnecessary, in the opinion of his two friends." Those two friends again; who, are they, to whom the General deferred so much as to permit them to suppress the product of his glowing pen? If they suppressed the appeal, they must have it; the General said he did not know what became of it; there were but two gentlemen in the General's private parlor, he says, when he sat down in the parlor, we have already alluded to, "to rally an American party." Therefore the responsibility for the prompt production of the "appeal" written on the occasion, rests with them. We repeat our liberal offer to ask no more favors of the General, for the whole campaign, if he will only give us the names of the two gentlemen who, with himself, composed the Native American party that sat down together *in his private parlor* at the Astor House, in the month of November, 1840.—*Eve. Post.*

WHAT WHISKY IS GOOD FOR.—The Lynchburg Express states that two sons of the late Hezekiah Fuqua, of Bedford, near Liberty in this state, together with a little negro boy, a few days since were severely bitten by a snake.

The lads went out hunting, and having started a rabbit, ran him into a hollow log, when one of the boys put his hand in to pull him out. Very soon he felt something bite, or as he thought, the scratch of the hare. His brother tried it with a like sensation, so he declined repeating the operation. Then little Cuff (brave as Cæsar) tries it with like success.—In a few moments the hands of the parties commenced swelling at an alarming rate, when medical aid was immediately procured. The physician dosed them well with liquor, until the patients became thoroughly intoxicated, and after recovering from the effects of the medicine, the swelling subsided, and we are happy to hear the trio are now entirely convalescent. The log was split open, and to the surprise of all, a large copper head snake exhibited himself in all his native ferocity.

The use of whisky as a cure for the bite of a snake, we understand, was practically tested in this country a few weeks since. A negro man belonging to Col. David Gibson, of this vicinity, was bitten by a copper snake, and in the course of a half an hour drank a quart of whisy, and was relieved from the effects resulting from the bite.—*Romney Intell.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—The encouragement we hold out to strangers are a good climate, fertile soil, wholesome air and water, plenty of provisions and fuel, good pay for labor, kind neighbors, good laws,

Fetter not commerce; invite foreigners to your country; let them fill the forest and cultivate the soil.—PATRICK HENRY.

"I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a total reveal of all acts of Congress on the subject; my mind inclines to the latter."—GEN. SCOTT.

We think we are liberal enough, when, in presiding for America, we leave the door of admission open to the children of foreigners, now abroad, who may hereafter be born here, without allowing their fathers to come and help to govern us. We, who alone have any right to think on the subject, claim that we can best govern ourselves, and the better such government, in the meantime, so much the better, for the foreigners who may hereafter come among us, and for their American born children.—GEN. SCOTT.

A WINDFALL.—A young lady of Brooklyn, named Payne, has recently received a legacy amounting to seventy-five thousand pounds sterling, from a Don Gay Emanuel Hernando, a wealthy West India planter. This lady, it is said, was married to the planter in 1846, when she was scarcely fifteen years old, but the marriage having proved an unhappy one, it was never proclaimed. Shortly after he left her and took up his residence in New Orleans. In 1848 he received information of his father's death—he returned to his estate in South America, and succeeded in increasing his already large fortune to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. As he was about to embark for Havana, he was taken with the cholera, and died on his estate, bequeathing seventy-five thousand pounds sterling to his wife (if living,) and the whole if she never married and resided on his estate, which will render her the wealthiest heiress in the United States.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY AND ACCIDENT.—In drilling yesterday afternoon, at the Johnson House well, for the purpose of getting a greater supply of water, one of the workmen found that he had reached a cavity, and on withdrawing the drill, perceived a strong current of gas issuing up thence through the water. On placing a tunnel over the stream and applying a match to its spout, the gas ignited and threw a flame to the top of the well, say about 20 feet, at the same time setting the skirt and pants of the workman—an Englishman—on fire, and burning him severely, though not dangerously. The gas still continues to issue in large quantities in a steady stream, and will, we understand, be immediately appropriated to the lighting of the Johnson House and other buildings, if the spring does not give out. There is but little doubt that it will prove a very advantages discovery.—*Fredonia Ar.*

MOB IN A CHURCH.—The city marshal of Gardiner, Me., having placed a watchman at the various churches of that city, to prevent the ringing of the bells before 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., a mob collected about 12 o'clock, beat in the doors of the church, assailed the watchman, and rung the bell most furiously. The object seemed to be to set the authorities at defiance.—*Boston Journal.*

SCOTT'S NATIVE-AMERICANISM.—The Ohio State Journal (whig) admits the genuineness of Scott's native-American letter, but calls it "General Scott's *old* native-American letter." Its date shows its *age*. General Scott was near *sixty years* of age when he wrote it! But we care not whether it was written by an old or a young man; the sentiments it contains are infamous and anti-republican to the last degree, and any man avowing them is unfit to hold any office, we care not who he is, what his name may be, or to what party he may belong.

☞ A crime, shocking to humanity, was perpetrated at Louisville, Ky., on Sunday last. Henry Hughes and his wife Bridget were both drunk, and quarreled. In his rage Hugel killed their child, aged eighteen months, by dashing the head of the little innocent against the wall. The Coroner's verdict was "came to its death by violence from the hands of its father;" he was arrested and sent to jail.

☞ DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland's extensive works for Manufacturing cotton duck, at Canton, lower end of the city of Baltimore, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon. Loss about $100,000; insurance $46,000, of which $10,000 is the Hartford Company, $10,000 in the Franklin Company, Philadelphia, and the balance in the New York and Boston offices.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. SEARIGHT of Fayette County.

Gov. Bigler Coming.

His Excellency, Gov. Bigler, is now on a visit to his mother in Mercer county; and is expected here in a few days, en route for Niagara. We do not know the exact day he may be expected, but we have taken means to ascertain, and will let the people know, so they can come in and visit him. When he comes he will stop with Major Brown, of the United States Hotel.

☞ The excursion and Pic Nic, on Saturday last, of the Universalist Sabbath School, is said to have been, by those who participated, one of the most delightful reunions imaginable. Every thing went off to the satisfaction of all concerned, and old and young returned in the evening better satisfied with themselves and the "rest of mankind." The remarks of the Rev. Mr. Maxham at the grove were said to have been peculiarly happy and appropriate to the occasion, and were listened to by many of opposite sentiments, with pleasure and satisfaction. The Society, requests us to return their thanks to the Railroad Company, to Mr. Tracy, Superintendant, and to Messrs. Moorhead and Moore, Conductors, for their kindness and attention.

☞ We *are pleased* to learn that at the *recent conference* of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jamestown Rev. J. W. Low was appointed to the pastorship of the Church in this city. Mr. L. was stationed here a number of years ago, and our recollections of him are of the most pleasing character. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, liberal views, a devout christian, and of commanding talents.

☞ If any one is dissatisfied with this mundane world, the best cure we know of is to visit A. A. Craig's ready-made Coffin ware-room. Besides the usual quantity of articles in his line, he has added to his stock an assortment of "Fisk's Patent Metalic Burial Cases," an article of decided value.

☞ SIGNS.—There is no surer sign of the popular current on the Presidential question than the tone of the independent and commercial journals of the country. In '44 they were more or less friendly to the election of Mr. Polk, in '48, there was not one, within our recollection, that did not openly or indirectly favor Gen. Taylor; and now, in 1852, where are they? In New York city there are but two papers, *The Times* and *The Tribune*, that heartily support Gen. Scott; and they are of the Seward, "woolly head," "higher-law" stamp! The *Mirror, Courier and Enquirer, Express, Commercial Advertiser*, all whig papers, while they do not advocate the election of Gen. PIERCE, in the full sense of the term, give the pretentions of Gen. Scott a most uncomfortable cold shoulder. The *Herald, Sun, Day Book, Evening Post, and Journal of Commerce*, may be said to advocate the election of PIERCE with more or less warmth. The *Herald* sets down the aggregate circulation of the daily press in New York at one hundred and forty-five thousand sheets per day, and of this number there are *one hundred thousand sheets per day* openly or quietly opposed to Gen. Scott's election and triumph. A similar state of feeling exists in Boston, among the commercial journals; only one, we believe, *The Atlas*, cordially supporting Gen. Scott. These are signs not to be mistaken, and the politician that disregards them in his calculation shows he is "not posted."

The Niagara Convention.

This farce has come and gone. It has "strutted its brief hour upon the stage," and, like any other farce, left no mark behind. Our whig *friends* are proverbial for this species of clap-trap; but never, we think, have they so effectually "put their foot in it," as by this demonstration. They think the people blind and ignorant, but they are mistaken—grossly mistaken! The people can see it was not to celebrate so dear-bought victory of Lundy's Lane that they, after a sleep of thirty years, called them together! They can see the gross inconsistency of this pretence, hence they laugh at it; hence its effect, if it has any, will be directly contrary to that intended.—Indeed all accounts from the Falls go to prove this. The Buffalo *Courier* says it is the general testimony of those who were present, that as a meeting for political effect, it was essentially a failure. The interest of the multitude, much to their credit, appeared to have been taken up with the Falls, and the magnificent scenery, this being the first visit of at least three quarters from abroad. There was but little enthusiasm manifested, except toward night it became rather boisterous with quite large numbers who had resorted to artificial means of producing it. The wire-pullers, *of course*, saw to it that the speeches were properly applauded, and that the bands kept up the flagging spirits of the listeners by proper interludes. In regard to the number present, the *Courier* says it was very respectable—there having been probably from 12 to 15,000 persons of all ages, and sexes, and politics on the ground during the time. The fact that the Falls—the greatest natural curiosity on the continent,—could be visited at half price, attracted large numbers whose curiosity had never before been gratified. And then, this is the season of the year when every conveyance is full, wending their way to the watering places, among which Niagara holds a first rank in popularity with pleasure seekers. The desire, too, to see the grand military display that was promised on the occasion drew in others, so there was quite a respectable crowd. One fact, which we have from good authority—i. e. "every body in general and no one in particular"—demonstrates fully that it was the Falls, and not politics, that drew the crowd together. It is this. Over nine hundred delegates were reported in attendance from Pennsylvania; but when the procession was formed but *three* solitary, forlorn looking "expectants" fell into line in the place assigned for the delegation from the Keystone: the rest had vanished in search, perhaps, of something more enlivening than "soup." Whether these three martyrs, in view of their melancholy situation, consoled themselves with a *refrain* from that appropriate ballad, "When shall we three meet again," or concluded to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious companions, we are not advised. The fact, however, suggests the inquire—Where was the Scott Enthusiasm?

☞ Some of the leading Democratic journals are evidently painfully conscious of the mistake made by their National Convention in the nomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE.—*Gazette.*

An ounce of fact is worth a pound of fiction; in view of this truth will the *Gazette* gives us the names of the "leading Democratic journals" that are thus "painfully conscious." We think it will "pain" our cotemporary a good deal to do it, or else he is not "painfully conscious" of a dilemma.

☞ Harris has "broke out again in a new spot."—The Knickerbocker Garden did'nt pay—it *was too far* up town, or some other good and sufficient reason, hence he has concluded to try his fortunes down town—he is now in the *rear of Walters' Grocery.*

☞ THE "SOUTHERN ILLINOISAN," is the name of a capital Democratic paper, just started at Shawneetown, Ill. by W. Edwards & Son. It gives us cheering accounts for the Empire State of the West.

☞ The *Gazette* tells us that the whigs are "getting musical and right good natured." From this we infer that our cotemporary is willing to admit that they have at been "musical" or very "good natured." Well, we are glad to hear it, for really they have been the most woe-begone set of politicians since nomination of PIERCE we ever saw.

The Coldish War.

The country has been startled from its propriety by news that our maternal ancestor, Mrs. Bull, has taken steps to re-assert her exclusive claim to the fisheries on the coast of New Foundland, etc., etc., by ordering a large naval force there to protect and enforce obedience to her demands. The claim she now sets up, we believe, is predicated upon treaty stipulations of 1818, but never seriously asserted until now. The query would naturally arrise to every reflecting man why, if England possessed exclusive rights by that treaty to the fisheries on the coast of her possessions on this continent, she has been so tardy in asserting them?—Why she should let *her rights be invaded from* 1818 to 1852, without an effort to maintain them?—Why she should do so now without at least giving Brother Jonathan notice of such intention? This is the season of the year when these banks swarm with our fishermen, and yet, in the language of Mr. Mason, of Va., "suddenly without notice of any kind, we are informed from the public journals, and *semi*-officially by a sort of proclamation from the Secretary of State, that a very large British naval force has been ordered into those seas, for the purpose of enforcing, at the mouth of the cannon, the construction which Great Britain has now recently determined to place on the Convention of 1818. Now, we had supposed in this civilized age, and between two such countries as those of Great Britain and the United States that were it the purpose of England to revive her construction of this Convention, and require that it should be enforced, comity, ordinary comity, national courtesy would have required that notice should have been given of that determination on the part of Great Britain. But when no such notice is given; when, on the contrary, the first information which reaches us, is that Great Britain has ordered into those seas a large naval force, for the purpose of enforcing this alleged right, we know not in what light it may strike others, but it strikes us as a far higher offence than a breach of national courtesy; as one of insult and indignity to the whole American people." As Great Britain never does any thing without a reason—without an end in view—we must look beyond the mere question of fishing rights—deeper than the home of the cod-fish—for the motive that has produced this sudden concentration of a Naval force on our coast. The reason is obvious. The Canadas, for some time past, have been endeavoring to get, what they call, a *reciprocity in trade* between this country and theirs—Like most such measures that have a British origin, however, the reciprocity, when scrtinized, proves to be chiefly on one side. In a word the Canadians want Congress to admit certain of their staples, but are unwilling to allow the free egress of ours into Canada. Despairing of securing this one-sided bargain in the usual way, they have hit upon this strict construction of the treaty of 1818 as a sort of grand *coup de main*, which will enable them to carry their end by assault, as it were. It is in plain language, the sudden kick which is to make Brother Jonathan come to terms. But in this, as in most other cases, Mrs. Bull mistakes the temper of the American people if she fancies she can, by any such process, drive them into the required concession. In truth, by this proceeding, she has prevented, now and forever, the success of *her* specious reciprocity act. It is exceedingly to be regretted, as well on her account as our own, that Great Britain has ordered her armed vessels to drive off our fishing craft. The *times* are not those in which either illfeeling should be engendered between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, or difficulties be placed in the way of fair and upright negotiations between the governments representing those two branches. Without this exceptionable order, the present difficulty could have been adjusted, we have no doubt, in an hour's conversation between Secretary Webster and Mr. Crampton. Nor do we think there will be any serious difficulty, even now; for both these gentlemen are prudent honorable statesmen and diplomatists; and if the controversy is not settled, both speedily and amicable, it will not be their fault. The British government, however, cannot place any insuperable obstacles in the way of an adjustment of the difficulty, for it once formally yielded to our vessels the right of fishing in the Bay of Fundy.

A Word to the Gazette.

See here gentlemen of the *Gazette*, a word with you! You have been busily engaged in trying to inflame Catholic votes against Gen. Pierce, from the circumstance that the State in which he resides is Democratic, and has an illiberal provision in its Constitution forbidding Catholics to hold office. And the effort has been made and is now making, in the face of the fact that Gen. Pierce exerted himself to have this obnoxious provision wiped from the Constitution. This being the case—and you can't deny it!—what course are you going to take with your candidate for Vice President—*Graham*, of North Carolina—when you learn that a similar provision exists in the Constitution of North Carolina. Will you say that Mr. Graham should not be supported by the Catholic voters. Will you say, that he should be held responsible for this clause being retained in the Constitution of the old whig State of North Carolina? The 32d *article* of the *Constitution of North Carolina* provides as follows:

"No person who shall deny the being of God, or THE TRUTH OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION, or the Divine authority of either the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit, in the civil department within this State."

Will the *Gazette* tell us what Mr. Graham has done to have this article stricken from the Constitution of his State? We hope our cotemporary won't flinch, but walk up to the "rack fodder or no fodder."

☞ GEORGIA!—The Washington *Union* say the condition of things in Georgia is alike unprecedented and significant. Nobody there goes for the regularly-nominated candidate of the whig party. General Scott cannot find friends enough there to form an electoral ticket for him! Yet Georgia voted by a large majority for Gen. Taylor, and, while the whig party could claim position as a national party, has always been considered a doubtful or whig State. Now, this state of things in Georgia—where it appears that there may be two electorial tickets for Pierce and King, and none for General Scott—proves in the clearest possible manner that Scott will not get a vote south of Mason and Dixon's line.—Georgia is fairly entitled to be called the Empire State of the South. In railroads, in manufacturies, in all the elements of material wealth and *progress*, she stands nearly at the head of *the southern States*. Her influence in the southern section is deservedly very great. In all respects the interests of her inhabitants are identical with those of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee; yet in Georgia the Scott whigs cannot even form a party or raise a ticket. What hope of success have they, then, in these last-named contiguous States?

☞ A large delegation from this and neighboring places are in attendance at the Niagara Convention. It is estimated that five or six hundred took passage on the cars on Monday, and many more to-day (Tuesday).—*Commercial.*

The above is a fair sample of whig "*estimates*," and from it we can readily arrive at the numbers at the Falls on Tuesday. This "estimate" makes the delegation from this section amount to from 1000 to 1200, whereas the actual number of tickets sold by the Railroad Company was *two hundred and sixty seven*, or about *one-fourth* of the *Commercial's* "estimate." This includes every body that went down on those days—whigs, democrats, women and boys—all, in fact, attracted by the half-price fair, and the prospect of seeing the crowd and visiting the Falls. There is no mistake in these figures, for we have them from the Conductor himself, who although a whig, don't deem it a part of his political duty to mu tiply actual facts by four!

☞ INDIANA AND OHIO.—The Scott men, feeling that they have no chance at all without these two States, have in their desperation ventured to insinuate a hope of carrying one or both of them. Here is a piece of whig testimony, taken on the spot, which is worthy of their attentive consideration:

"GO TO KENTUCKY.—The Lafayette (Indiana) *Journal*, a whig paper, says: 'Indiana *will go for Pierce*, without doubt; so will Ohio. We must keep a look out for Kentucky—she too, is on the fence. What time and money you have to devote to the election, let them be spent *there*—not here, where we have nothing to expect.'"

A Word about the "Generals."

The Detroit *Free Press* very pertinently remarks that some of the papers suggest that General Harrison ran in in 1840 with Gen. Depression as a backer. It is known that Gen. Depression has always favored the whig side. He announced that the very fact of Gen. Harrison's election would add *Three Hundred Millions* of dollars to the value of property in the United States! That was a big inducement, and the complaining old General lived to see the election of Harrison on the strength of the assertion. Mr. Clay ran with Gen. Prosperity, and it is equally well known that Gen. Prosperity is death on the whigs. Mr. Clay was defeated. In 1848, Gen. Taylor ran with Gen. Destruction. Gen. Destruction is a turbulent and unreasonable old vagabond, who insinuated himself into the Democratic party, and of course, Gen. Taylor was elected. In spite of his exertions the Democrats carried their standard in triumph in fifteen different States. Gen. Distraction is a vile old sinner, a perfect turncoat, and withal a great liar. He commanded the left wing of our army, and won a distinction for his treachery, equal to that of Benedict Arnold. He caused to be surrendered all our Forts, Arsenals, and over a hundred thousand prisoners in New York, and issued numerous *pronunciamentos* in other States.—After our defeat in 1848, General Destruction gave up his commission to General Prosperity, and the latter General, with old Gen. Harmony, again entered the field and defeated the enemy in twenty-six States, and in four others came off with equal honors. Gen. Prosperity and Gen. Harmony are both veterans in our ranks, and now again are in the field on behalf of the Democratic Party. They will drive the whigs from every strong hold of their party. Their entrenchments—a most clumsy work—in Ohio and Pennsylvania are already giving way, and their deserters are running through the country in every direction, crying for quarter. Their ridiculous *ruse de guerre*, by which they proposed to entrap the foreign citizens has been discovered and exposed; and already that portion of our population are pouring into the Scott ranks a most deadly fire of Democratic grape and canister. Another *coup de main*, in vogue with them, was to assault the head quarters of the gallant PIERCE, and pour in upon him a deadly fire of Billingsgate, but there again the hosts of the Democracy were posted, and a short but active fight drove the miscreants from the field. Their *present plan is to call in all their guerrillas* and to concentrate their whole forces at Niagara, and fall down upon the Democracy. That, too, is a failure. The Democratic soldiers are fairly laughing at their desperation; the commander of their right wing, Gen. Seward, and Gen. Apathy in command of the Centre, together with Gen. *Row*, in charge of the "division of the south," are already trembling in their boots, and the bloodless countenances of their motley soldiery betoken an early flight of the whole Army. Meantime, the Democratic hosts under Generals, *Prosperity* and *Harmony*, are pressing on to the scene of conflict, each man *eager for the fray, and confident of a glorious victory.*

Another "Fire in the Rear."

We know the sensitive nerves of our whig cotemporaries are awfully shocked at our parading such documents as the following before their eyes, but we can't help it—*we are* bound to let the people see the "fire in the rear" of the whig candidate. Rev. C. W. Denison, the writer of the following, was the Editor of "*Our Country*," a Webster whig paper in Boston. He was whig all over, having received an appointment from Gen. Taylor, which he resigned, however, to establish "*Our Country*" The communication, of which this is the first and concluding parts, we find in the Boston *Olive Branch*, a miscellaneous and religious paper:

To the Editor of the Olive Branch:

DEAR SIR:—Your good-natured paragraph *respecting* me, in the *Olive Branch* of the 17th inst., in the article headed "Politics and Political News," calls for a brief explanation, which your well-known liberality, and the pleasant personal relations that have long existed between us, will at once enable me to give.

I am happy to inform you that I have completed my arrangements for issuing an *Independent Political Journal*. It will be circulated gratuitously during the campaign. The initial number will appear on the first proximo. In size and character it is to be similar to "*Our Country*," but will be *wholly* devoted to the discussion of political subjects. * * *

News by Telegraph and Mail.

BY O'REILLY'S LINE,

Office in DURLIN & SLOAN'S Book Store, No. 3, Brown's New Hotel.

BUFFALO, July 29.

The Steamer Diamond, Capt. Huff, on her return from the Falls yesterday morning, struck a rock in the channel between Navy and Grand Island, and knocked a hole in her bottom. She settled so fast that there was hardly time to run her onto Grand Island, where she sunk in about 7 feet of water. She had but few passengers on board; that were taken off by the steamer Clinton. The rock on which she struck is understood to be the same that damaged the Baltic about 2 years ago.—Capt Huff had an experienced pilot on board, but it was very foggy.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The steamer Europa arrived at her wharf in Jersey City at 10 o'clock, with three days later news.

Cotton was dull, and 1s&d lower with dull market.—White corn firm; no yellow offering. Beef, pork and cheese are quiet. Lard do.

Manchester market dull but steady. Lard is quoted 60s.

The Herman arrived off Southampton in 11 days 7 hours.

The political news is of little interest. The excessive heat all over Europe has paralized political action.

The election in England is drawing to a close. The returns were still favorable to the government.

A dreadful religious riot had occurred at Belfast which the military put down with the loss of several lives.

The Emperor of Russia has again taken a sudden journey to Berlin.

The President of France was to leave Paris on Saturday.

The overland mail from India reports that Bah had been captured by Gen. Goodwin. Trade at Calcutta was brisk.

Farmleters announce several storms in various parts of the country with loss of life. Much damage was done to the crops.

NEW YORK, July 27.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to place the Frigate Constitution in readiness for sea. The sloop of war Warren, brig Dolphin, and one or two other vessels lying at the yard have also been ordered to get ready for sea at once.

The Democratic ratification meeting at Newburg yesterday was a grand affair. One of the most remarkable features of the meeting was the declaration of John Van Buren that there was no longer any Free Soil party in New York, for all the objects of that party having been accomplished, there was no longer any need of its existence.

The Democrats returned last night from their grand convention at Newburg. They marched in procession from the boat and did not separate until a late hour.

SUNBURY, July 22.

The Supreme Court have granted the injunction to restrain the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company from further proceedings in constructing their work on the line between Sunbury and Bridge-port. The decision was not been pronounced by Chief Justice Black.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Gen Humphrey Marshall, member of Congress from Ky., was yesterday nominated Commissioner to China.

Congress has not yet sent to the Senate a reply to the calling for the information about the correspondence relative to the Tehuantepec. He stated that there were no propositions of the government, which would throw additional light upon the fishing trouble in addition to Mr. Webster's letter.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.

The Fort Smith Herald of the 17th inst, says that Government Expresses had arrived from the Plains, which report the Massacre by the Camanche Indians in a fight of several days of Capt. Marcy, Sergeant Shumard, S. R. Suydam, of New York, Capt. Strain of Fort Quarlietta, and 80 soldiers in the expedition of Red River. The Camanches intend also to attack Fort Arbuckle and the Fort Brazos. A general Indian war is apprehended.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The Steam Boat "Henry Clay" from Albany this morning, while racing with the "Armenia," caught fire just above Yonkers and burnt to the water's edge. She had 300 passengers on board and it is variously estimated that from 20 to 50 of them perished. The scene is reported to have been heartrending.

Steamship Asia sailed at 12 for Liverpool, with 111 passengers and $324,000 in specie.

A telegraphic despatch was received at the Navy Yard last night, directing the steam frigate Mississippi to be made ready for sea with all despatch. Her movements are supposed to be connected with the fishing difficulties.

The Saranac and Albany will form the vanguard of a fleet to be sent to the Gulf of St Lawrence.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.

News of the Indian massacre has created the liveliest feelings of apprehension as to a general Indian war. A company of mounted rifles have been ordered to the frontiers of Texas from the interior, to protect the inhabitants against other attacks. A general system of organization, it is said, has been discovered among the Indians.

BOSTON, July 27.

The Newburyport Helard of to-day contains the following:—The U. S. steam frigate Saranac at Philadelphia, and sloop of war Albany at Boston, have been ordered to the Bay of St. Lawrence for the protection of American seamen in compliance with request of Com. J. C. Long, who is appointed to command.

The owners of fishing vessels have deputied two of their number to wait upon him at once and advise him in relation to the nature of the fishing ground, and all matters pertaining thereto.

We learn from Eastwood that the schooner Lubec lately seized by the Nettler and carried into St. Johns was at the time of her seizure off Grand Menan. The Captain of the seized vessel says that she ran out for bait, while the English says he was fishing there. The case will be tried at Admiralty court at St. Johns. Large numbers of vessels are ready to sail from the sea coast as soon as they are convinced they will be protected.

Mr Webster will remain at Marshfield until the difficulties are settled, and will give his attention to the subject. Maps and charts have been sent for from Washington. Mr. Crampton will visit Marshfield to-morrow or next day.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c., they are frequently the result of close application, a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all so afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and, we would further say, you will be surprised. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. 2m11

MARRIED.

In Westfield, on the 22d inst., by Rev. S. Orton, Mr. D. S. BETTS, of this city, and Miss E. A. LAW, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 22d inst., Mr THOMAS VANCE, of Fairview tp. in the 71 year of his age.

In Waterford, on the 26th inst., of consumption, Mrs. M'SPARREN, wife of the late Robert M'Sparren, aged about 30 years.

On the 27th inst., very suddenly, JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., of Waterford tp., aged 49 years.

In this City on Monday July 12th., of Scarlet Fever, JAMES WILLIAM, Son of William H. and Elizebeth M. Mayo, aged 1 year 6 months and 21 days.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 2d inst., a Black Cow, about 7 years old; giving milk, had no artificial mark. Whoever gives information can be found at this office will be rewarded.

July 27 DENIS McCARTHY.

HENRY S. SLOAN,

HAT AND CLOTHIER.

Corner of Pine and Fulton street, New York.

Constantly Gives of the latest styles constantly on hand. Military, Youths' and Children's Clothing made to order and despatch.

IN HAND.

JUST Received at No. 9, Brown's Block State street.

Graham's Magazine for August.
Godey's " " "
Sartain's " " "

And A Romance of Life in New York, or the Secret order of the Seven Stars.

Erie July 17—10 DURLIN & SLOAN.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior

Fine Book, Job, and News Ink,

in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and in case of 11b each—Also; Red Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article.

Erie July 17, 1852. 10 DURLIN & SLOAN.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for Wool by

Erie July 17-10 TIBBALS & HAYES, No. 1 Brown's Block.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Hotel, state st. Erie, have on hand and are constantly adding thereto, the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Books and Stationery ever offered in this market*—embracing History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Travels, School Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge somewhat of the rest of the stock, viz:

Quarto Bibles, from	$1.75 to	$ 5.00
Pocket, "	50 "	12.00
Blank Books, Cap H. B. per qr.	13 "	37
" " F. S. " "	25 "	63.
Steel Pens, per gross	62 "	1.00
Envelopes " 1000	1.25 "	2.25
Playing Cards per doz	75 "	1.00
Cottage Ink, the best in market, per doz.		38

And every thing else in proportion Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No. 9, is the place to buy cheap.

☞ Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 3 cents per pound.

☞ A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, made to those who buy to sell again.

N. B. A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works, at which good wages can be made; as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.

Erie, July 17 1852 10

THIS WAY

This way my friend, step in and view
Our ample stock, 'tis fresh and new;
Just manufactured for your use,
By skilful hands that ply the Goose.
They are cut by him you are well aware,
That he can fit you just to a hair,
And make every part look just so! so,
From neck to breast, from knee to toe.
Remember friend we sell as low
As any store in town can do,
And always try to please the taste
Of the most fastidious.
At Reed House Row, No. 5,
We are always pleased our friends to meet;
'Tis JUSTICE'S famous Clothing store,
Enough is said, you need no more. 8

PETROLEUM.

"The City is still thirty Come."

GREENFIELD, Huron Co. Ohio Jan. 15th 1851.

MR. S. M. Kier—Dear Sir.—Some three weeks ago your agent left me two dozen of your Petroleum. I have sold out and want more—you will please send me four dozen, in care of T. W. Crowell & Co., New Haven, Huron Co., Ohio.

Very respectfully yours, FRANCIS KELLY.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; K. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke Union; H. M. Gerrish, Edenboro; T. B. Chellis, McKean; E. Judson, Waterford: J. Webster, Fairview; and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.

July 17-1852 3t10 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.

TO sell or exchange for Lumber a new covered buggy, enquire at Constable & Co's Stch Factory. July 17 '52 10

☞ NOTICE.—The first Instalment of *ten dollars per share* on the new subscriptions to the stock of the *Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company*, will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 56 South Front Street, (up stairs) on Monday, August 16th 1852.

Interest will be paid Semi Annually on each instalment from the date of payment—interest will also be allowed on all payments made in anticipation. CRAIG BIDDLE,

Philadelphia July 17 1852—3t17 Treasurer.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Mason L. Randall, late of Fitzcreek tp. deceased All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them legally authenticated for settlement.

July 17 '52-6t10. J. A. & Wm B. RANDALL, Executors.

LADIES, you can find one of the greatest assortments of silks, printed lawns, Jaconette, plain and fringed berages, scotch dress gingliams, jordins, and other dress goods that has ever been offered here before. You can buy these goods at a greater gain at July 17—10 J. H. COOK'S.

LACE & BOBBINS—Walking shoes and slips, a good article and for sale cheap at July 17—10 COOK'S

BLEACHED GOODS—A large amount on hand, which will be sold at low rates at July 17 18-52-10 J. H. COOK'S.

DRESS SILKS—Plain striped and figured silks selling low at Erie July 17 1852 10 COOK'S.

SUMMER SHAWLS—Any amount on hand at prices to suit any one in want of a shawl. July 17—10 J. H. COOK.

Turnip Seed.

50 LBS of the very best kinds of Turnip seed for sale at No 5 Bunnells Block by 9 CLARK & McCARTER.

GOOD Rip Boots at Wilcox & Norton's for $3 33 and warranted. June 26 1852 7

NEW GOODS.

J. H. BURTON & Co are just receiving a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Their old customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine quality and prices, particulars hereafter. No 5 Reed House.

Erie July 3 1852 6

BEING requested by some families to begin a singing class for Boys, I intend doing so if 8 or 10 more will take an interest in it. My mode of Teaching in the old music system is already known, and only that the so called new system, (among with numerals,) will also be practiced The terms are the same as before; although I give during the summer season two lessons a week, Wednesday at 6 P. M, and Saturday at 10 A. M.

Erie July 3 1852 8 WM. WILLING.

Time Extended

FOR SEALED PROPOSALS.

IN pursuance with the following Resolution, Proposals will be received at the office of the Mayor until the first of July next for furnishing three hundred thousand feet of Plank, for grading State street and laying the Plank:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Erie, it is expedient that State street be laid with a good plank road from the foot of the street to the Lake, where the North East and Erie Railroad crosses the same; and for the purpose of ascertaining the cost as well as expediting the planking of State street, therefore

Resolved, That the Mayor be directed to advertise and receive proposals up to Thursday, the first day of July next, for furnishing three hundred thousand feet of Plank of said street, at convenient distances, to be delivered by the first day of September next: the plank to be three inches thick and ten feet in length and to be either White Oak or hemlock—bids to be received for each kind, the plank to be paid for in city warrants to be issued by the 5th of March next in sums not less than one hundred dollars and, that the Mayor also advertise for the same time to receive proposals for grading of said street, and laying the plank; to be paid at the time and in the same manner as is proposed to pay for the plank.

MURRAY WHALLON, Mayor.

The above is a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Erie June 14th, 1852.

Erie, June 19. W. H. SHERMAN, clerk.

☞ The following resolutions was passed by the city councils on the 19th inst:

Resolved, By the select and common councils, that the time for receiving bids for furnishing Plank for, and the grading of state street, be extended to the 10th of August next.

Erie, July 19. W. H. SHERMAN, clerk.

Just Received.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Mattresses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.

N. B. All Furniture from this house is warranted.

Erie, July 21—4t11. JOHN WELSH.

Look out for Bargains! Dry goods at Cost!!

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to their customers, and the public, that in order to make room for a large and splendid assortment of fall goods, they will from this date sell their summer dress goods at cost, such as French Jaconett lawns and muslins, 500 yards Berage de Lanes, Bonnetts, Parasols, Summer Shawls, Plain and Fig'd Berages and a variety of other goods all our unusually low prices All those in want of Dry Goods are invited to call at the New York Store, No. 6 Bonnell's Block, State street, Erie.

Erie July 21, 1852. MERRICK & DAVIS.

Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscribers having bought out the interest of H. G. Seeley in the establishment on Eight street between State and French, would give notice that they are now fully and amply supplied with horses, and different varieties of carriages, of the very best description. Their stock is almost entirely new, and consequently of the first rate character. Public patronage is respectfully invited.

Persons wishing to purchase horses will find a full supply for that purpose constantly on hand.

A. F. NORCROSS,
E. T. M'CANN

Erie, July 24, 1852.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received until August 14th at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., in Millersburgh, for executing the grading, earthwork and masonry on the line of their Road from the point of intersection with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to Millersburg—a distance of 21 miles.

The maps, profiles and specifications may be examined at the Engineer's office in Millersburg, on and after August 9th, when any information relating to the work may be obtained from the Engineer in charge of the work. SIMON PERKINS, Pres't.

July 24 1853—3t11

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears to the Trustees of Erie Academy for Rents, are notified that payment must be made immediately, or they will be proceeded against by course of law.

By order of the Board,

J. H. BURTON, Treasurer.

Erie, July 21, 1852. 3t11.

COPPER BOILER BOTTOMS.—The Subscribers, having made arrangements with the manufacturers of Copper Bottoms, are prepared to furnish them to the trade at Buffalo prices. Tinners and dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine quality and prices, and we assure them they will not go away dissatisfied. SENNETT & CO.

Erie, July 21, 1852

SAVE COSTS.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the subscribers, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle immediately or costs will be made without respect of persons, special contracts only excepted.

Erie, July 21. SENNETT & CO.

RAGS! RAGS!!

WANTED at J. B. Gunnison & Co's New Bookstore.

Erie, July 21.

WANTED!

ON *Bills due this Office*, two tons of good hay—also 25 cords of good wood for which the highest market price will be paid. You that have either of the above articles bring them along.

Erie, July 24, 1852.

Notice to the City Collectors and Tax Payers.

THE following Resolution was adopted by the City Councils, Monday evening, July 12, 1852: *Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils, that the City Collectors be required to collect and pay over to the Treasurer one thousand dollars cash within twenty days. Erie July 17—2t10 W. H. SHERMAN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Office Erie and North East Railroad Company.

Erie July 9 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a dividend of three per cent has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last five months, to the 1st July, payable at their Office in this city on the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

July 17 1852—10 J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y.

NOTICE WITH A MEANING.

I WISH it now distinctly understood by *all persons interested* that my old business must be closed up without any further delay, and if cost is to be avoided on the part of those owing me either by note or account this can only be done by making payment or satisfactorily arranging the same before the 1st of next September. I mean in this matter *exactly what I say.*

Erie July 17 1852 10 J. D. CLARK.

Settlement! Settlement!!

PERSONS indebted to us will please call and settle before the tenth day of August, next.

Erie July 10th—10 J. B. GUNNISON & CO.

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES.

THE Undersigned having secured the exclusive Agency for the sale of the above named Burial Cases, for Erie County, and deeming the article one which depends solely upon its own merits would respectfully solicit an inspection of the same at his

Ready-Made Coffin Ware-Room.

East side of State between 7 and 8 sts., over the Sharon Iron Company's Store where satisfactory references and testimonials as to their practical utility can be given, which together with a personal inspection cannot but recommend them to the favorable consideration of all those who in the dispensation of Divine Providence have occasion for the use of a Coffin. The undersigned would here add that these cases are of a classic form, and correspond in shape, to the outlines of a human body, are highly ornamental, and regarded as less repulsive more beautiful and unique in appearance, than any other article used as receptacles for the dead; they are made of the most impenetrable materials, are enameled inside and out, so as not to rust or corrode and when cemented together are perfectly air-tight, preventing the exhalation of offensive gases, so that when desired the remains can be kept for weeks before burial, awaiting the arrival of absent friends; they are light and portable, at the same time being more or less curvilinear, they possess more than sufficient strength to resist all the pressure of gasses from the body, which they are subject to while in use; and bodies may be disinterred even after a lapse of many years, and removed to any part of the country, without the slightest disagreeable odor arising from them.

In the use of these Burial Cases, the gratifying reflection is afforded to surviving friends and relatives, that the mortal remains of those once dearly beloved are enclosed and deposited where they will remain in peace, free from the irruption of water, the depredations of vermin, and comparatively beyond the unhallowed desecration of dissectors, and will be permitted to undergo a transformation, or return to their native elements, from natural causes alone.

☞ The undersigned has constantly on hand and for sale at his ware rooms as above: Rose-wood, Mahogony, Black-walnut, cloth covered, and all kinds of cheaper Coffins of all sizes all ready for immediate use, also; shrouds of all sizes for both sexes.

N. B. He is prepared to take the general superintendence of funerals, and furnish Hearse and Carriages if desired.

Erie July 17 1852. 10 ALLEN A CRAIG.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art; it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have hereto resisted the efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are liable in the process of organization. Among these are Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hæmorrhage, or Flooding; Bearing-down Pains; Leucorrhœa, or Whites; Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their aggompanying evils, (it never excepted,) of whatever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly remedied by this preparation.

The claims of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the names of us having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a cure in e agent.

Pamphlets containing more useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from Ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER,

Druggists.

REFERENCES—P. B. Peckham, M D, Utica N. Y. L. D. Fleming, M D, Canandaigua, N. Y. M. M. Mills, M D, Rochester, N. Y. D. Y. Foote, M D, Syracuse, N Y Prof. Dunbar, M D, Baltimore, Md. J. C. Orrick, M D, Baltimore, Md W. W. Reese, M D, City of N Y. W. Preston, M D, Concord, N H.

Central Depot, 3 4 Broadway New York July 17 '52-6m10.

OPPOSITION LINE.

Through to San Francisco, California, Through in 40 Days,

The splendid new double engine steamship

WEST WIND,

WILL sail from her Pier No. 3 East River on Monday the 16th day of August for San Juan direct. To connect at San Juan del Sud with the splendid new clipper ship "Race Hound," to sail immediately upon the arrival of the "West Wind," for San Francisco. The fine will consist of five clipper ships on the Pacific, the Race Hound, North American, Grecian, Prince de Joinville, Dakotah, and two Steamships on the Atlantic, the "West Wind" and a new steamship now building, which will be ready to take her place in the line on the first day of September next, to run on the Atlantic side.

First Cabin Stateroom,	$200
Second, "	150
Steerage, "	100

For passage apply to ADAM SMITH,

July 17 1852 3m10 75 Pearl st., New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE undersigned being informed that their agent at *Erie* has not advertised, exhibited and offered for sale, their celebrated *Patent Straight Needle Perpendicular action, Sewing Machines* as bound by contract to do; take the liberty to inform the clothiers, shoe manufacturers, and all others having sewing or stitching to be done that Singers Patent Sewing Machines may be purchased from them at their office, No. 258 Broadway New York, with full right to use the same in Erie County. We have not sold the monopoly of their machines in Erie county to any one. The Machines have lately been greatly improved and a new *Patent* granted for the *improvements* Price of the Machines with all apparatus complete for immediate use $125.

Specimens of the unequaled stitching done by this Machine may be seen at the office of this paper.

C. M. SINGER & CO.

June 19 1852. 3m6. 25 Broadway New York.

NEW ARRIVAL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

At Werren's Hat Cap and Furnishing Store.

No. 8 Brown's Block, State street.

A FRESH supply of those beautiful Molesk-in Hats to be sold in great bargains. Also, Drab Beavers, very rich and beautiful for summer Also, new styles of Kossuth, Panama, Palmleaf and Straw Hats of all kinds and prices. Two new styles of Cloth Caps.

FURNISHING GOODS

Of all kinds, new styles of Shirts and Collars; the latest patterns of Scarfs and Cravats, very rich and beautiful styles; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet, Patent, Leather and Embossed Travelling Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Parasols and Canes. So great a variety cannot be all enumerated in an advertisement. Call and look at them and remember my motto, which will be kept in all cases. All Goods that don't prove as they are represented will be exchanged or the money refunded.

June 6, J. H. WARREN.

Speed the Plow!!

THE subscribers, in presenting this Notice to the public, beg to remark that they have connected with their large stock of Groceries, an extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines. The rapidly increasing interest manifested in Agriculture, has induced us to engage in the trade trusting that the Farmers will be induced to favor us with their patronage. We are in constant correspondence with the most extensive Manufacturers, and shall always be a full supply of Implements of all kinds of the best and most approved patterns, among which may be found the following different styles of Plow; Eagle, different numbers, with or without Wheel and Draft Rod; Eagle Self Sharpener; R dging or Double Mould Board Plows; Sub-soil Side Hill, or Swivel Plows, Board Scrapers, etc., which we will sell at the lowest possible rates.

CLARK & M'CART R,
Formerly D. S. Cla k.

Erie, May 22.—2. RUFUS REED.

ERIE CITY CROCKERY STORE.

No. 9 Brown's Block.

STATE STREET, JOINING EMPIRE STORE.

WILL be kept constantly on hand, a large and well selected assortment of Crockery, Glass Ware &c., comprising White, Iron Stone China, Mulbury Ware, Light Blue Ware, also White and Gilt Band china. In fact every thing to make out complete Dining, Tea and Toilet Sets.

COMMON WARE!

A large assortment in all its varieties, also Yellow and Rockingham Ware, of the latest styles.

GLASS WARE.—We have no hesitation in saying that our Stock of Glass Ware is unsurpassed by any this side the Atlantic cities, to enumerate all would be almost impossible, however we will give a few articles, viz: Looking Glasses of every size and variety; large cut Glass Dishes, Vases, cellery Dishes, Sugars, Salts, Goblets, Wine Glasses, Lemonades, Decanters, and Tumblers of all sorts and sizes, also Glass by the box.

Silver Plated Ware, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors &c., also Britannia Ware of all Kinds; the above will be sold for cash as low as can be bought this side New York.

May 22.—2 CADWELL & BENNETT.

GIRARD WOOLEN FACTORY!

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND WOOL G OWERS

THORNTON & BROTHERS, late of Fairview, wish to inform the Wool growers of this section of the country, and the public in general, that they have rented the establishment of L. D. Johnson, and that they will Manufacture Wool into Cloth with promptness and dispatch. We gladly tender our thanks to the Farmers and public generally, for their very liberal patronage, while in business at the Eagle Factory, Fairview; and deem it unnecessary to make promises to our old patrons but to new customers, we have no hesitation in saying that if they will call on us with their Wool, they shall not go away dissatisfied with their Goods or Prices.

We will gladly Manufacture Cloths and Flannels of all kinds, on shares, or by the yard, as our Customers may prefer.

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing, done on short notice, and ready at the time appointed. We will do all work as good and as Cheap as any other establishment. We will give the highest market Price in Cash for Wool.

THORNTON & BROTHERS.

Girard, May 15th, 1852. tf

The Flow that Beats the World.

RICH'S Patent Iron Beam double and single mould board Corn Plows for sale at the store of the subscribers. These Plows have been tested and prove superior to any other in use. We warrant them to give satisfaction. June 19. 6 SENNETT & Co.

12 BBLS Tanner's Oil; also 13 bbls tar and 10 bbls soap Rosin for sale cheap by 4 STERRETT & GRAY.

Boots and Shoes Cheaper than Ever.

WILCOX AND NORTON, No. 2 Wright's Block, have just received an almost endless variety of Boots and Shoes fresh from the manufacturer, made of the best materials and warranted. Call, examine and be surprised at low prices, good stock and excellent work. Erie June 19 1852. 6

COFFEE.—Old Gov't. Java, Rio Laguayra, St. Domingo and Mocha Coffee, can be found at June 26-7. MOORE'S.

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE.—Cadwell & Bennet have the agency of a number of the best manufacturing establishments in the eastern states of Scythes and Snaths. Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, Rakes, Mill and X Cut Saws, etc., all of which will be supplied to the trade at manufacturers prices.

Erie June 19 1852. 6

Selling off at Cost!

W. H. KNOWLTON, being desirous of closing his present business, offers to sell out his large and splendid assortment of Goods at cost—consisting of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Piano and other Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses Lamps, Britannia Ware and a great variety of other fancy articles. Erie June 26 1852 7

WILLIAM WILLING'S

Music Store, Bothe's Block, east side of the Park.

A NEW supply of Melodeons of G. A. Prince's manufacture, Buffalo, on hand. Also, Three superior Piano Fortes are offered for sale very cheap, and expected in a week or two, four splendid Piano Fortes, varying in style and price; Also, Accordeons from 75 cents to $10 each. He has also on hand the greatest variety of Sheet Music, (Vocal and Instrumental) in this city at 5 cents per page, and will be sold by the quantity at a discount of 25 per cent; Also, Guitar, Violin and Base Violin strings, at various prices. A second hand Piano Forte for rent, Accordeons repaired on reasonable terms. Erie July 3 1852 6

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.

TIBBALS & HAYES have removed to No. 1 Brown's Block, and are now opening the richest, cheapest and best stock of staple and fancy Dress Goods that ever came from New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

These Goods consist in part of Barages, Poplins, Barege de Lalues, Muslin de Laines, Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, etc., etc., and in short comprising every thing in the way of Dress Goods. These Goods were bought for Cash and at Auction at Bargains, and will be sold correspondingly low. All we want to prove these facts is that the buying public will call and compare prices and stocks. TIBBALS & HAYES.

Erie, April 24, 1852. No. 1 Brown's Block. 30

$15 000 OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

TIBBALS & HAYES No 1 Browns Block are now receiving a large and carefully selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods (bought within a very few days at the lowest auction prices,) comprising all the various styles and designs of fashionable summer dress goods, such as Persian Poplin, plain and figured watered Barages, plaid and plain Barages, printed Jaconet and Lawns; Silk and Linen Grass cloth, plain and figured Silk and Linen, plaid plain and Cotton Poplins, Barage de Laine, Muslin de Laine, French and English Gingliams &c., &c., at prices 20 per. cent below any goods now offered in this city.

Erie May 1 1852. 51

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Liley & Baumont, of Fairview, Cloth Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will see the necessity of making an immediate settlement, with Samuel Liley at the establishment.

SAMUEL LILEY,
MARK H. BAUMONT.

Fairview, June 25, 1852.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Farmers and public generally, that he will continue to manufacture cloth, cassimers and flannels of all kinds and qualities, on shares or by the yard, and exchange cloth for wool, on terms that cannot be beat by any other establishment. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the patrons of the late firm, and assures them that he will make every effort to merit a continuance of their favors, and to give all Wool entrusted to him a trial, feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction, both as to terms and goods.

Custom carding and dressing done to suit customers.

SAMUEL LILEY.

N. B—Mr. R. Gaggin will take in Wool, at his Starch Factory, corner of Buffalo Road and State street, and supply the kinds of cloth that may be desired 3m5

Land For Sale &c.

THE subscriber has for farms to sell, both eligibly located for farming purposes and convenient to markets well timbered, watered and adapted in proper portions to grain and grass; persons desiring to make good locations had better call before the chance is gone. One of them is a small place containing about 30 and the other 100 to 120 acres more or less.

Cash paid for Bounty land warrants or located by me

West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa., May 16th 1852. tf

GILBERT HURD.

GRAND RALLY.

THE friends of Cheap Goods are once more admonished of the cheap goods now opening at No 1 Brown's Block.

We are receiving daily supplies of dress goods, of all kinds: Plain Black silks, Fortan Mostin, etc., etc., and selling for less prices than the same goods were bought for this year ago in N. Y., this fact can be demonstrated to any one by a call.

June 16th 1852. 6 TIBBALS & HAYES

ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT!

Great Excitement at the Cheap Cash Store.

MORE NEW GOODS.—Another large invoice of splendid dress goods, such beautiful Silks, Lawns, and Barages, Laces and Fringes, all colors, for dress and Mantellas, Embroidered goods in the greatest variety, such as Cuffs, Collars, Undersleeves Chemesettes, L. C. Hdkfs., Ribbons and Braid, etc. etc., Grape and Stradilee Shawls, Lace Veils, Lace Gloves and mitts, Kid Gloves, plain and fancy Hosiery. These goods and prices are various as they are desirable, and will be sold positively below the average. Ladies can rely upon buying goods at great bargains, and at all times will find the greatest variety of goods at

Erie June 19 1852—6. JOHN B. COOK'S.

Farmers and Mechanics' Mutual

HEALTH INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

OF PITTSBURGH, Office corner Third and Smithfield Street, and 91 Thompson's Canal, No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES—Erie, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago Illinois.

Guaranty Capital $30,000.

THIS Joint Association of Farmers, Mechanics, Workingmen and others, formed for the mutual benefit of each other in case of sickness or accident. By the payment of the following annual deposits, you become a Life Member, and will be entitled to a weekly benefit during life, should you be disabled by disease or accident from attending to your ordinary business or occupation. All who join this Association are entitled to a vote at the election of officers, and to participate in the profits of the Association. It is established on a safe and permanent basis, being both mutual and benevolent in its designs, and with the lowest rates consistent for security.

YEARLY DEPOSIT OF MEMBERS UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE.

TABLE OF RATES NO. I.—Those not drawing for the first week's sickness, by paying:

$2 per year draw	$3 per week	$4.00 per week
3	"	4	"	5.00 "
4	"	5	"	6.50 "
5	"	6	"	7.50 "
6	"	7	"	8.75 "
7	"	8	"	10.00 "
8	"	9	"	
9	"	10	"	
10	"			

$1 50 Admission Fee will be charged the first year, and must be paid at the time of making the application—and $1 each year's deposit within 20 days.

REFERENCES:

Wheeling References:—Samuel F. Black, Esq., James Bulger, Esq., Thomas Alexander, Esq., R. R. Bartleson, Publisher and Proprietor of the Daily Wheeling Times and Gazette.

Pittsburgh References:—Hon. Moses Hampton, Geo. E. Brown, Charles Shaler, L. R Livingston, John Moore, Hon. H. W. Williams, Rev. J. Smith, Harrison Scott, Messrs. Stoth & Scott, Eagle.

Erie References:—B. Grant, Hon. James Thomp-on, Wm. C. Curry, B. F. Sloan, and Wm. A. Galbraith, Esqs.

OFFICERS:

D. W. Beaumont, President. W. M. Wilson, Vice President. G. D. Brown, Secretary. Wm. M. Wilson, Treasurer. A. J. Childs, A. D. Hfaslett, L. A. M'Masters, Finance Committee.

Erie, July 3 1852 A. B. M'FARLAND, Actuary.

☞ Agents wanted. 8

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at this next general Assembly, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Cadwell	John C. Beebe
J. H Fullerton	George Kellogg
J. H. Williams	Guy Loomis
C. M Tibbals	Presley Arbuckle
H. L. Brown	Thos. Moorhead, Jr.
James Lytle	W. A. Brown.

July 3 1852 8

PLAIN and figured Tissues, Barrages, De Laine, Shadays, Lace Cloths, plain and figured De Laines, all colors and prices, French and American Ginghams for sale cheap at Erie, May 22. SMITH JACKSON'S

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business, Mr. Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the undersigned will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

RUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

A FEW more pieces of those beautiful Cambria Ginghams just received at the New York Cash store.

July 3 1852 8 J. SWEENY

LADIES and Gents Kid Gloves of every shade and quality just received at July 3—8 J. SWEENY'S

BROWN and bleached sheetings and shirtings just received at Erie July 3 1852. 8 J. SWEENY'S.

ZINC PAINT—A supply of this new and beautiful article just received by Erie July 3 1852-8. J. H. BURTON & Co.

TO BLAC

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through to Dunkirk in 2½ Buffalo in 4½ hours.

LAKE SHORE & NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD
IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday May 16th 1852 trains leave Erie daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

1st Express passenger train leaves at 12M.
2nd " " " " 6½ P. M.

One Express train on Sundays at 12 M.

The above trains connect at Dunkirk and Buffalo with both the morning and evening trains for New York City via N. Y. and E. R. Road and Buffalo and Albany Rail Roads.

Passengers by the noon train for Buffalo and wishing to return the same evening have 4½ hours in Buffalo.

This Company is prepared to transport live stock and freight of all kinds over their road. Baggage checked to Dunkirk and Buffalo. Fare to Dunkirk $1,00 to Buffalo $2.00. Trains leave by Eastern Rail Road time which is about twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

J. F. TRACY,
Erie May 3 1852. tf52. Superintendent of E. & N. R. R.

NO 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.
BOSTON CROCKERY STORE.

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main-street Buffalo, (next door to Hollister & Co.) an extensive assortment of

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Girandoles, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars and Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery and a complete assortment of French, China and German Vases.

They import their Crockery and China direct from the manufacturers, which will enable them to sell at the lowest New York prices.

They would particularly invite the attention of Merchants, and all others wishing to purchase, to give them a call, and examine their Goods and prices before purchasing.

Buffalo, March 20.—6m13 ELY BROWN & CO

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. M. CURTIS, having returned from New York, with an extensive and complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of the Spring styles, would say to the ladies, and all of her numerous customers, that she is now prepared to supply them any and every article in her line of trade. Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage been before received, still hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

My stock of BONNETS is extensive, embracing every variety worn. Having selected them myself with great care, I trust I shall be able to please all, both in style and price. My assortment of RIBBONS is also large The Ladies can be sure to find Ribbons at my shop, of the newest styles, at all times—no deception in that particular. Also a variety of Straw Trimmings. My assortment of Ladies' Gloves, Mitts and Hose is complete, embracing all sizes and colors, and of the best quality. I have a great variety of laces for Mantillas, Lace Veils, Thread Laces, Dress Caps in abundance, Mourning Goods, Mantilla Silk, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Needle Work, French Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Under-handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket-handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Borders, Steel Trimmings, Bertha Fringe, French Dimity, Crewel, Embroidery Patterns, perforated Paper, Canvas, Pins, Needles, Perfumery, Hair Combs, Fans, Corsets, Crewel and Crochet Needles, Satchel's Silk, Tidy Cotton, Bonnet Silks and Linings of all colors, Bonnet Frames and Crowns, Whale bones, with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which I will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible price.

Mantillas, ready made, always on hand. Bonnets cleaned and pressed. Having supplied myself with the best help from the east, I am prepared to attend to all orders with dispatch and execute them in the best style. M. CURTIS.

Erie, April 17.—49.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. DAVIS & CO. would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the diamond, 4 doors west of William's Brother's Office, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs. D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened in the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

May 22. 2

CHEAP FURNITURE

AND CHAIR WARE ROOM.

JOHN WELSH, corner of State and Light street Erie Pa., will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of RICH FURNITURE, which he will sell lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in Erie, manufactured by Smith & Richardson, who have had a half a dozen years experience in 121 Main st., Buffalo. They are now manufacturing an article of Sofas very neat and durable, which he will sell from $20 to $50. Call and see. Erie May 1, 1852. 51.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS ever before imported from that city west of the Hudson, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Call pins and bracelets, Gold pencils, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pencil stems for the guard chains, Keys, Rings, Thimble pendants, metals with the utmost exactness of the original turned in a superior way, every work fresh from the maker, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other retail dealer west of the Genesee river. In addition to the foregoing